

## DOUBTS BIG SHIPS WOULD USE CANAL

Cheaper to Transfer Cargoes,  
Wallace Says.

### RAILROAD NEEDED ADJUNCT

Engineer Thinks Half of Freight Would  
Thru Cross Isthmus, Small Boats  
Carrying the Rest.

The Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals has been astounded at the multi-titled phases in which the Panama canal will affect commerce and industry, and the multiplicity of problems involved in canal affairs. John Finley Wallace, former chief engineer, has been telling of these for several days. He has apparently had nothing to conceal, and much to tell that nobody else has told. He has laid before the committee new problems and puzzles and difficulties never thought of.

Mr. Wallace said the commission ought to build with as little delay as possible, a double-track railroad of the best modern construction and equipment across the isthmus, and ought to construct it with a view to adding, before long, a third and a fourth track. For, he explained, the railroad, instead of being out of business when the canal is completed, will then just be getting ready for its great future.

#### Can't Do Without Cars.

The canal will draw the freight from all over the world to the isthmus; after it gets there, the railroad will haul "much of it across. And it will be impossible to avoid the situation if the isthmian route is to be encouraged and made the most of.

"The rates through all canals," explained Mr. Wallace, "are on gross tonnage. Colon and Panama will be distributing points for vessels up and down the coast, on the Atlantic and Pacific sides. It will not be economical for a big steamer to go from New York, pass through the canal, and distribute her cargo up and down the west coast of South, Central and North America. It will be cheaper to take a full cargo to Colon, the port at the Atlantic terminus of the canal, and then take on another full cargo, and return to New York. Then the freight which was sent to Colon in that ship will be divided up: part will be taken across the isthmus by rail, if you make a reasonable rate for it, and taken from Panama by small boats to its destination; some of it will be taken directly at Colon into small boats, through the canal, and to the destination on the Pacific side. This will be cheaper because to pay tolls for the big ship through the canal, in order to make a distributing trip to ports up and down the other coast, would not be profitable.

#### Too Costly for Big Vessels.

"The big ship could not profitably distribute her cargo among a number of ports; she must turn it over to small ships at some distributing point, and the canal ports will become the points. If the big ship went through the canal on this distributing voyage, she would have to pay tolls both ways, and she might have to come back with little cargo; yet the tolls would be based on gross tonnage, which would be very expensive even if she had not a ton of cargo.

Mr. Wallace said it would be possible to make the Panama route a mere transfer road, with a flat charge for the freight without regard to classification, and to pay two dollars per ton. This would be profitable, and it would attract to the isthmus certainly half as much commerce, even if there were no canal, as would be drawn there by the canal.

#### Mexican Competition Serious.

Mr. Wallace was asked if he recognized how serious a factor the Tehuantepec railroad across the Mexican isthmus is destined to be in competition with the Panama canal and railroad. He replied that he did, and that if common-sense business methods were not soon applied to the management of the Panama railroad it would presently lose all its business. If the Panama railroad were to compete successfully in the long run with the Tehuantepec route, it would have to afford equally desirable facilities, and the privilege of breaking bulk and distributing from terminals at both terminals, and of a railroad line when more economical, was one of the facilities that would be found necessary. Mr. Wallace has no doubts about the business that will go to the Tehuantepec, but he insists that the practical methods of handling it will be many years developing; that small ships will be able to carry the cargoes of many big ships; that the freight will be handled, very likely, half after the canal is finished; and that rates by the isthmus, if the route there is to compete for world trade with the Suez route, will necessarily be as low as greatly to affect transcontinental rates in this country.

### CHILD WIFE, MARRIED AT 11, GETS DIVORCE AT FIFTEEN

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Married at the age of eleven, Mrs. Catherine O. Fowler was divorced here at the age of fifteen. When placed on the stand the child wife told of extreme cruelty inflicted on her two months after her bridal night. The judge turned and said: "Why, little one, how old were you when married?" "Eleven years of age, your honor," came the reply. "Eleven years old? What is your age now?" "I am fifteen."

Without more ceremony Judge Cunningham granted a decree, as he said, on any or every ground of the Ohio law, and restored the child to her maiden name of Wagner.

## THE FOOD CURE

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The Gentleman Better Unload or Prepare for a Ducking.

## Morgan Finds at Panama Proof of Free Silver

In Magoon's Explanation of Demand for  
Stable American Coin, Senator Sees Ideal  
Argument for White Metal.

Senator Morgan yesterday devoted a hearing before the Senate Canal Committee to a demonstration that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be a blessing. It was not quite clear to anybody's mind whether the Alabama veteran had this in mind when he started, but at the end he had made a case so satisfactory that he leaned back in his chair and triumphantly ejaculated:

"Well, that seems to make the best showing for free silver coinage that I've heard since Grover Cleveland—ahem—disappeared."

Governor Magoon, of the canal zone, was on the stand, and Senator Morgan was at his best. He wished to know about the monetary system of the isthmus. The republic of Panama has a silver coinage, of which the peso is the basis. It was adopted after a commission had been sent to this country to confer with the Government authorities, and the decision was that an independent currency system must be adopted. Colombian money is of fluctuating and doubtful value, while American money is too good—literally, too good—for the natives of the zone. This point of quality was one on which Senator Morgan sought enlightenment.

#### Our Money Doubles Prices.

"An American dollar is worth twice as much as a silver coin of the same size which has not an absolute guarantee back of it," explained Governor Magoon. "The American dollar is worth 100 cents; the peso is worth 50 cents; but they look alike, and the peso is a little larger. So the people on the isthmus will not understand that the dollar is the American coin worth twice as much. They want as many dollars, when you pay in dollars, as they did pesos. So the introduction of American coin meant doubling the prices of everything the natives sold."

As American money could not be used without doubling prices, and as no other money of the region was of stable value, the new coinage system of Panama was invented. It assures stable value of money. It worked all right for awhile; then it was discovered that when the canal commission wanted to pay off its labor it found difficulty in getting enough of the new sort of money. The method, of course, was to exchange American money for the equivalent in the Panama coinage. But nobody had enough of the latter on hand at a given time to make the exchange. The commission with Panama money, taking American exchange and receiving 1 per cent commission on the transaction.

To this method Senator Morgan was disposed to object, and he drew out by questions a long series of explanations.

#### Other Nations Like Coin.

Governor Magoon explained that by the deal with the banks it was possible to induce them to collect enough money, month by month, to enable the commission to use the same coin again. The Government would have no banks to gather them in from the general circulation, and would be forced constantly to send new money, which, of stable value, would be as steadily absorbed in the business of adjacent countries.

Governor Magoon again explained why the business of Panama and other countries would be so easily able to absorb indefinitely all the coins of this sort that could be sent to them. They would have a certain value, and anybody owning them would know they were reliable. Senator Morgan rubbed his chin contemplatively.

"They'd just go on using all we sent indefinitely," he inquired.

"Well," was the reply, as a look of triumph overpowered the features of the Senator from Alabama, "that's the idea. That's the best exposition of the practical workings of free silver coinage I've heard since Grover Cleveland—ahem—disappeared."

The committee joined in laughter, and the Senator took up as he expressed it, "a new line of inquiry."

## NEWS OF GEORGETOWN

The celebration of the fifth anniversary of the organization of the Columbia Baptist Church, which was to have taken place last night, has been postponed until Monday evening. The entire program has been arranged by the women workers.

The Rev. George W. McCullough is the acting pastor of the church. The congregation, five years ago consisted of forty-eight members, but the present membership is nearly 100. About two years ago, the congregation purchased the present church property. Since the resignation of the Rev. James L. Lodge, the services have been conducted by various visiting ministers.

#### MASONS TO ELECT.

Potomac Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, will hold a meeting next Tuesday evening at Masonic Hall on Wisconsin avenue. The annual election of officers will take place. Lem Towlers, Jr., is the present excellent high priest of the chapter.

#### WEDDING CARDS OUT.

Cards are out for the wedding of S. Duncan Bradley and Miss Blake, daughter of the Rev. James H. W. Blake, pastor of Christ Church. The ceremony will take place February 22.

#### SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Georgetown University Hospital has purchased the old Thomas house and side lot at the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Prospect avenues northwest. The house is now being fitted up to be used as a training school for nurses.

#### MOVE FROM RICHMOND.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Rawlings, of Richmond, Va., have rented 261 Wisconsin avenue northwest.

#### SPECIAL SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S.

Special musical services will be held tomorrow evening at St. John's Episcopal Church, under the direction of the Rev. George G. Dalend, assistant pas-

tor and choirmaster of the church.

On Monday evening at St. John's Parish Hall, on O street, a musical and minstrel show will be given under the direction of Mr. Dalend. The proceeds will be turned into the music fund of the church.

#### FLUE CAUSES FIRE.

The home of W. S. Spicer, on Thirty-eighth street, "Fairview Heights," was slightly damaged by fire last night about 2:30. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

#### DR. SHOEMAKER BURIED.

The funeral of Dr. William L. Shoemaker took place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock from his home, 3116 P street northwest. The Rev. W. C. Alexander officiated. Interment was in Oak Hill Cemetery on Georgetown Heights. The pallbearers were the six nephews of the deceased.

#### WILL THE GRATTERS ESCAPE?

The report of the expert engineers, Gillette and MacLennan, that the taxpayers of Philadelphia paid more than \$2,000,000 to the contractors for the filtration plant and the boulevards over and above a legitimate profit of 20 per cent is still uncontradicted.—Philadelphia Press.

## Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure

The Imperial in the world of Medicine—A Wonder-Worker—The Hope of Heart-Sick Folk.

What it claims to do it will do, and the written testimony of thousands who have been cured by it is the proof—it is a heart, nerve, and stomach treatment, and no matter how long standing your case may be it will give relief in 30 minutes. No matter how deep-seated the disease, whether organic or sympathetic, it will cure. It strengthens the heart-tones, the nerves—enriches the blood—it never fails.

If you are constipated Dr. Agnew's little pills will regulate you—40 doses 10c.

Sold by Modern Drug Co., No. 414 1/2 st. nw., Jas. O'Donnell, 304 F st. nw. and Pennsylvania ave. se.

## NEW ICE AND SNOW ENACTMENT URGED

Commissioners Present Bill  
to Senate Committee.

### CLAIM THEY ARE POWERLESS

Proposed Act Requires Residents to  
Clean Walks Under Penalty of  
Fine or Workhouse.

Taking as a last resort the opinion of the District Court of Appeals that Congress alone can supply the needed authority to enforce the cleaning of snow and ice from sidewalks by citizens, the District Commissioners today forwarded a bill to Chairman Gallinger of the Senate Committee on the District providing that tenants, occupants, or owners of buildings or lots must remove snow and ice from their premises.

#### Commissioners Have No Power.

In their report, the Commissioners declare that under the decision of the Court of Appeals in holding that the Commissioners have no power to enforce a police regulation compelling citizens to remove the snow, it is the duty of the municipality to do it, and that an appropriation of at least \$100,000 should be immediately provided to undertake the work.

"For the municipality to undertake the removal of snow and ice," the report states, "presents insuperable obstacles. There are 550 miles of paved sidewalks within the fire limits of the District. It is estimated that under ordinary conditions, with an average depth of snow of six inches, one man would clear thirty feet of walk and open the gutter in an hour. In an eight-hour day this would require 12,000 men and cost, at \$1.50 per day, an aggregate of \$18,000, a sum which would reach fully \$20,000 when tools, supervision of gangs, etc., were taken into consideration. In addition to this, the clerical labor involved in keeping books for the assessment of about 110,000 pieces of property for the cost of removal would require a very large addition to the clerical force of the Assessor's office.

#### Similar to Old Act.

The proposed bill contains practically the same provisions which were embodied in the last snow and ice act passed by Congress and held invalid by the Court of Appeals on the ground that it held certain discriminations, except that the objectionable features are eliminated. It has been prepared by the Commissioners in co-operation with Corporation Counsel Thomas.

The penalty for violation of the proposed act is that the person so offending will be subject to a fine of not more than \$5, or in default, to imprisonment in the workhouse for five days.

Commissioner West stated today that this was to be the final test of the snow and ice problem. The Commissioners realized, he said, that without an act of Congress they would be powerless to enforce any regulation of their own construction.

Senator Gallinger will probably introduce the bill Monday.

#### THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in  
Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or eating onions and other odorous vegetables. Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

## REED SMOOT WITNESS IS DEAD IN UTAH

Had Been Married Nine Times and  
Was a Mormon of Much  
Wealth.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 10.—Merrill W. Merrill, an apostle of the Mormon Church, is dead at Richmond, Utah, aged seventy-four years.

Apostle Merrill had been summoned twice as a witness before the Smoot investigation in Washington, the last subpoena having been served a few days ago. He was wanted to testify in relation to reports that he had taken a plural wife since the Woodruff manifesto.

He was married nine times, and at the time of his death had seven living wives each of whom was maintained on a separate estate.

He leaves forty-nine sons and daughters, 140 grandchildren, and several great-grandchildren.

## AUTOISTS DINE AT VILLA FLORA

Washington Dealers Repaired to Bright-  
wood Club After the Show and  
Made Merry.

A supper was given last night at the Villa Flora Club by a number of local automobile dealers to visiting members of the trade.

Shortly after the automobile show closed last night twenty-nine "Indians" piled into several big automobiles and made a quick run out the Brightwood road. There was no racing, for it had been expressly stipulated before the start that anyone driving beyond the speed limit would be denied supper.

Emil Nussbaum had charge of the affair, and he carried it through with great credit to himself. After discussing an elaborate menu prepared by Mine Host Brill, the guests settled back to hear some talks about general trade subjects.

Toastmaster first called upon E. W. Cook, of the Cook & Stoddard Company, makers of the famous White steamers, who convulsed his auditors by his reference to the trials and tribulations of the poor automobile dealer. Walter White, of the White Sewing Machine Company, spoke about the unjust racing rules now in force, pointing out how they should be amended so that all could get a "square deal." Other speakers were Messrs. Gibney and Fitch, of Philadelphia. Songs and imitations were given by E. H. Johannsen, while George Bent delivered a clever little monologue.

Among those present were Messrs. Cook, White, Stoddard, Gill, Nussbaum, Johannsen, Smith, Lewis, Barnes, Fitch, Schaum, Gibney, Bentley, Helbert, Thomas, Jullien, Hubbard, Caldwell, Hiven, Harris, Brooks, McCormick, Schaefer, Goldthwaite, Rastall, and Brown.

#### GOING TO CHANGE ALL THAT.

"Is our country ours?" asks Lincoln Steffens. The Kansas word, "ostentatiously," seemed as near as any as affording the correct answer.—Kansas City Star.

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## Lincoln Memorial to Be Made National Affair

Committee Will Wait on President and Suggest That All Governors Be Asked to Issue Centennial Proclamation.

The movement to make Abraham Lincoln's centennial a notable event in American history and a celebration of national character was given a decided impetus yesterday afternoon by the special committee of the Washington Board of Trade, which met in the rooms of the Board of Trade and arranged the preliminary details.

Each member of the committee, which is composed of W. V. Cox, chairman; E. T. Bates, Dr. Marcus Benjamin, R. R. Bennett, Walter C. Clephane, Edgar D. Shaw, John F. Crowell, Theodore W. Koyes, and W. P. Van Wickie, voiced an individual opinion as to what steps should be taken to give significance to the centennial celebration of the nation.

#### Should Be Noteworthy Event.

Dr. Benjamin outlined a plan which embodied suggestions giving the centennial of the martyred President, which falls on February 12, 1909, a character that would leave its impress on the mind of every American citizen.

"This centennial celebration," declared Dr. Benjamin, "should be one of the most noteworthy events in American history, and should encourage every citizen and every child to love and venerate the name of the man who was the greatest figure of his time, and one whose luster can never be dimmed."

The plan advanced by Dr. Benjamin includes a celebration by Congress, by the various State capitals, and by school children throughout the entire country. He suggested that a proper time of the day be set to make the celebration uniform and that appropriate exercises, consisting of the reading of one of Lincoln's contributions to literature, his favorite poem, "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud," and a set memorial written by a competent person familiar with his life and character. Some action should be taken, he said, to bring the affair to the notice of State officials, suggesting that in each State capital a prominent speaker be selected to address an assemblage of people and that the culminating event should be held at the Nation's Capital.

#### Will Wait on President.

After some discussion as to the best means of bringing the importance of the centennial to the notice of State governors, the suggestion made by Walter C. Clephane and R. R. Bennett that a member of the Board of Trade wait on the President with a request that the governor of each State and Territory in the United States be asked to issue an Abraham Lincoln centennial proclamation was adopted. Mr. Cox will embody the suggestion in the form of a resolution and bring it up at the next meeting of the Board of Trade for its action.

## BOOKBINDER PRESIDENT LEAVES BIG PRINTERY

James L. Feeney Steps Out to Devote  
More Attention to the  
Union.

James L. Feeney, president of the Bookbinders' Union, today resigned as an assistant foreman in the Government Printing Office, to take effect at the close of business today.

Mr. Feeney resigns to give all of his time to promoting the interests of the Bookbinders' Union. He will fill the office of business agent of the union.

The recent heavy furloughs in the bindery branch of the printing office and the posting of the executive order warning all the employees in Uncle Sam's big print shop that they must not give their attention to any other business, it is believed, influenced Mr. Feeney to resign.

The bookbinders and helpers, sewers and folders who have recently been furloughed belonged to those who have no leave money coming to them, while the men with a clear towel, that is, money coming to them were not, so it is claimed, furloughed indefinitely.

## RUES FOR BARBAR SHOPS MADE BY PROPOSED BILL

Health Department Draws Up Measure  
to Enforce Sanitary Regulations in  
District Establishments.

A sanitary measure intended to enforce cleanliness in barber shops through the application of proper antiseptic precautions has been prepared by Health Officer W. C. Woodward and submitted to the District Commissioners. The measure suggests that the views of representative barbers be heard at a public hearing before the enactment of the proposed measure is secured.

The proposed regulation provides for registration of barbers; that all shops be equipped with hot and cold water appliances; that no person shall act as a barber who is suffering from a communicable skin disease; that all barber tools, mugs and brushes be sterilized; that no towel or wash cloth shall be used twice without first being boiled; that no barber stop a flow of blood, shall use alum or other materials, unless it be used as powder and applied by a clean towel; that no sponges or powder puffs be used; and that no shop shall be used as a dormitory.

The measure provides a fine of \$25 for violation.

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